

A merchant of Philadelphia arrived at St. Thomas a few days after us, and also came to the hostess, and they shook hands most cordially.

CONVERSATION WITH A GENTLEMAN FROM TRINIDAD.

One of the first persons with whom I met was a Mr. F., from Trinidad. Mr. F. is a lawyer and a planter. He stated, of his own accord, that the planters in Trinidad would make more sugar the present year than they have made for many years before. They got more work out of the apprentice in the nine hours prescribed by law, than they did before in the whole day, because they were more strict, and managed with more system. Another item. The apprentices worked much better in their own time, than they did during the nine hours; because they are paid for it. Mr. F. thought that the abolition of slavery had been a great blessing to the colonies in every point of view.

Mr. F. also remarked, "This is a question (abolition of slavery,) which your country must take up one of these days." Conceive, Sir, of my feelings, when such a bitter taunt was thrown into my teeth by the subject of a kingly government! And what could I say in reply, but to express, with shamefacedness, the hope that my country would, ere long, follow the example which a monarchy "in her age" has set her!

[To be Continued.]

REVIVALS.

From Zion's Herald.

SPRINGFIELD, VT.—There was an accession to the church on this circuit last year, of one hundred members; but we have proved, that neither this past reformation, nor the influence of abolition principles, which have taken deep hold of the minds of the people in this place, had prevented the spread and continuance of the blessed work of God in the conversion of sinners. Between twenty and thirty within a few weeks, in the bounds of my labors, have professed their faith in Christ and united with our church, including heads of families and their children. Praise the Lord for all his mercies. The work is going on. Mourners often present themselves at the altar of prayer, and the God of the humble has given them joy for mourning. The hackneyed phrase has become obsolete among us in this place, "when the revival is past," "when the excitement is over," &c. We confidently expect the glorious work to continue, and increase, until the knowledge of God shall cover the earth. For five years I have felt the spirit of reformation burning within me, and I firmly believe I shall see the work of God in the deliverance of the captive from his cruel bondage, and the penitent sinner from the power of the devil. May the Lord hasten the blessed consummation. Why should I doubt?—If he has permitted the most unworthy to see sinners coming home to Christ for five years, why not for years to come? The divine promise assures us, "as thy faith is, so shall be." Affectionately yours, MOSES CHASE.

Springfield, Vt. April 1.

ANDOVER, N. Y.—A. Wright, in a letter to the Banner, says:

God has graciously visited us with the outpouring of his Spirit. Between thirty and forty have been happily converted to God. Our meeting was held for several evenings in succession. At the altar were seen the gray headed father pleading for mercy; on one side of him his unconverted children also suing for pardon, while on the other side were some of his children who had professed religion for some time, and had long prayed for their father and brothers. How great was their joy when they saw them on their knees for the first time! how were they melted to see a father who had spent a life in vanity till hoary hairs had come upon him, now confessing what examples he had set before them! how did their glad hearts rejoice when they saw him happy in God! what a scene around the family altar, when he first took the Bible, long neglected by him, to read a portion of the word of God, and then bowed with them before the majesty of heaven! The work, however, is mostly among the youth.

SENECA LAKE DISTRICT.—The presiding elder of the M. E. church writes thus to the Advocate and Journal:

Be it known to all the friends of Zion, that at Elmira and its vicinity we have had a most glorious revival; as the result of which many scores have been converted, and near 80 have been united with the M. E. church on probation.

On Catharine circuit there have been revivals at several appointments. At Johnson's Settlement we now have a most gracious work in delightful progress.

On Catlin circuit a good work commenced with the labors of the year, and still continues. So that this circuit, of which it may be said no one promised less at the commencement, can now furnish as satisfactory evidence as any other, that neither the preacher nor people have labored in vain.

The Painted Post circuit is beginning to share the blessed influences of the revival spirit. Some have been converted, and others are inquiring what they must do to be saved.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—It is impossible to give our readers all the interesting accounts of revivals which are contained in our exchange papers. The Lord be praised for the glorious displays of his mercy. But, brethren, how long must we be as those who go abroad for joy! The following is abridged from different papers.—N. H. Rep. Regr.

In Knox, Me.—Three youth were lately baptized—and the church are much in prayer. From 15 to 20, have indulged hopes in Surry, Me. In Saco, Me. several have been baptized.

NEW HAVEN.—A letter from New Haven to the editors of the Vermont Chronicle, dated April 29, says: "We have a very interesting revival. A very good number are indulging new hopes, and many seem to be inquiring the way of salvation." Rev. Mr. Bushnell of Cornwall, is now preaching in New Haven, and conducts the protracted meeting which was in progress at the date of the letter. Vt. Chronicle.

GREAT FALLS, N. H.—Eliaser Smith, of the M. E. church, writes in Zion's Herald:

Brother Brown—God is powerfully reviving his work in this highly favored village. The Methodist and Free Will Baptist churches are both sharers. From 30 to 50 mourners are forward at each place every evening. Never have I witnessed a greater struggle on the part of Christians, for an extensive revival.

POTSDAM DISTRICT, N. Y.—J. Loveys writes in the Auburn Banner, April 3:

Since the last Conference we have enjoyed constant peace within our borders; most of the churches have been graciously visited from on high, which has resulted in the conversion of about six hundred souls. On some Circuits the work is still progressing; the cause of God is evidently on the advance, and we think a brighter era is about to dawn on us.

A powerful revival is in progress in New Britain, Conn. Nearly seventy of the Sabbath school scholars are among the converts.

In Meriden, Ct. a revival commenced in the social prayer meeting and between 60 and 70 have obtained hope.

In Westfield, N. Y., over one hundred give evidence of a change.

In New Albany, Indiana, 75 have been hopefully converted.

At Great Falls, Somersworth, a good work is in progress.

Bro. H. Seaver writes to the Editor of Zion's Advocate that a pleasant revival is enjoyed in Hanover, Ms. Eleven have been baptized—others are hoping.

In Hallowell, Me. twenty-seven have been baptized and united with the Baptist church and about twenty with the Free Will Baptist church.

At Amesbury and Salisbury, Ms. a revival has been enjoyed by the several denominations.

Clinton Park, N. Y. Fifty-nine have been baptized within a few weeks.

THE TELEGRAPH.

BRANDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

We send bills to-day to a few individuals, presuming that, inasmuch as we are at the expense of employing a collecting agent among them, they will esteem it a privilege to embrace the opportunity thus presented them, to make payment, which we greatly need. The bills will show them what is due, that they may be in readiness for the call of the agent. All monies paid to brother Daniel Rowley, the agent, will be faithfully accounted for. Bills will be sent to some others next week.

"WHY DON'T YOU GO TO THE SOUTH?"

This inquiry, in the mouths of so many of the apologists and abettors of slavery, is abundantly answered by the facts published to-day, from the pens of J. A. Thome, and J. Hopper. Surprising as the statements from the former may appear, showing the comparative sentiments of certain northern aristocrats and certain southern slaveholders, we were prepared, from all that has come within our notice within a few years, to give these statements full credence. We do sincerely believe the pro-slavery spirits and aristocrats of the non-slaveholding states to be the most indomitable negro-haters, and among the vilest misanthropes that can be found in Christendom. The proof to this point is already overwhelming, and is every day developing itself to those who will receive it. Who, of the company described by Thome, are the advocates of the infernal slave-trade, in eighteen hundred thirty-six and seven? Not the sons of Maryland and Kentucky slaveholders; not the slaveholders of St. Croix; but a merchant of the city of New-York! backed up by a man of business from Western New-York! Then look at the conduct of Nash towards Hopper. What foul fiend from Pandemonium could have done more?—Surely, why don't you go to the South to preach humanity and righteousness? Let the facts, alluded to, answer.

The Mayor of New-York has done himself credit, by depositing such a monster as Nash. The Observer confirms the statement from the Evangelist on this point.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—About 25 miles below the town of Independence, the steamboat Boonville run aground. The Captain, our fellow citizen JOSEPH BATES, in endeavoring to get her off, became entangled in a bight of the hawser and was dragged overboard. Every exertion was made on the part of the crew and passengers to save him, but an hour elapsed before his body could be recovered, when life was found to be extinct.

Capt. BATES was an active, industrious and enterprising man, honored and respected by all who knew him. His loss will be sensibly felt by his many friends, and will be a severe stroke to an amiable family who were dependent on him for a support.—St. Louis Com. Bulletin.

The deceased was a native of this town, where the bereaved parents and two of the brothers now reside.—[Ed. Tel.]

We join with our Brother, most earnestly, in urging upon our brethren who have the means of furnishing valuable revival intelligence for the columns of the Telegraph, that they no longer withhold. The suggestion is correct, that while the Telegraph is open, it is less the fault of the editor than of our brethren, that such intelligence is not more abundantly communicated.

For the Telegraph.

North Springfield, April 26, 1837.

Dear brother Murray:—Perhaps no portion of your paper is read with more interest by the pious, than that which is devoted to revival intelligence. There is reason to believe, moreover, that such intelligence has often exerted a most important and happy influence upon Christians. It has often conveyed a revival spirit from place to place, and warmed the hearts of the people of God, and encouraged them to pray and labor for the salvation of perishing men around them. For this reason, I have regretted, with others, that so little space in the Telegraph has been occupied with revival news. I know that an editor cannot publish such news, except it is furnished from the proper sources. I hope, therefore, that brethren, who have it in their power, will be more prompt in furnishing you with accounts of what God is doing in the churches, and with such suggestions, as may seem calculated to promote the interests of revivals.

In the hope that it may be interesting and profitable to your readers, I submit to your disposal, the following brief account of

REVIVALS IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT NORTH SPRINGFIELD.—Within less than six years, this church has been blessed with three interesting revivals of religion. The first of these took place under the labors of brother Ezra Fisher, now of Illinois. Particulars, respecting that work, I am unable to give, further than that it was greatly promoted by a protracted meeting of some four or five days continuance, and that, as the fruit of it, about seventy were added to the church by baptism, among whom was a considerable number of heads of families, who now constitute an important part of the church. It is evident also, that that season of revival in some important respects, prepared the way for those which have since followed it. May this fact, of which the writer has abundant proof, cheer the heart, and strengthen the hands of his distant brother, in the great work of winning souls to Christ.

The next revival, was in the summer and fall of 1831. The way of the Lord was evidently preparing from an early period in the spring. Several members of the church were led to deep searching of heart, and were greatly humbled, and depressed in spirit, in view of their backslidings from God. These, after a season of great heaviness, and strong crying to God for pardon and deliverance, were blessed with renewed evidence of Divine forgiveness, and favored with the abiding influence of the Holy Spirit. From this time, our meetings became more solemn, and a spirit of prayer continued to spread in the church, waxing stronger and stronger till near the middle of August. About this time, several persons who had indulged hopes in the former revival, were much quickened and became very active in the work of the Lord. Soon it was manifest, that the Spirit of God was striving with the impenitent. Several young people were deeply impressed with a sense of their guilt and exposure to eternal ruin, and a few days only had passed away, when several of them were indulging hopes in the Savior.

In view of all the circumstances, it was now thought duty by the church, to hold a protracted meeting. Such a meeting was commenced, I believe, in humble reliance on God for success, on Sabbath, August 24th, and closed on the following Sabbath. In the labors of this meeting, we were kindly assisted by several neighboring ministers, though the preaching was mostly done by two or three of them.

It is refreshing at this distance of time, to look back upon the days of that holy convocation. They were days, never to be forgotten. Their "glowing scenes" will be remembered, by many, with gratitude and praise, before the throne in Heaven. Day after day, the ambassadors of Christ, as they delivered, with affectionate and convincing earnestness, their message from God, were listened to by numbers, whose great inquiry was, "what shall we do to be saved?" And on almost every day, we had occasion to praise God for converting grace, bestowed upon some hundred souls. Of our meeting, suffice it to say, it increased in solemnity and interest from beginning to end.—On the last day, at the close of the afternoon service, seven, all of whom had indulged hopes before it commenced, were baptized. The administration of the ordinance was witnessed by a crowd of spectators, who gave the most respectful attention, and who seemed to be impressed with the appropriateness of the sacred rite. But, of the scene at the water, it would require a more poetic pen than mine, to give an adequate description. Indeed, it would be difficult for the most gifted, to paint one more impressive, more lovely. From that day, eleven Sabbaths in succession, we were permitted to repair to the water for the administration of the ordinance of baptism.—The subjects of this revival, were of all ages, from the youth of fourteen years, up

to persons of sixty or rising. A majority, however, were in the morning of life, and an unusual proportion, were young men. I am happy to add, that, so far as I have the means of knowing, excepting in one or two instances, those who made a public profession of religion, continue to give very gratifying evidence of sound conversion.

In the course of the next summer, the pecuniary strength of the church was considerably diminished, by the dismissal of forty of our members, to constitute a church in the neighboring village of Perkinsville. That church has since enjoyed a season of refreshing, and under the labors of its esteemed Pastor, brother David Burroughs, has increased to the number of about seventy. At the time when the church at Perkinsville was formed, this church was engaged in the erection of a new meeting house, which was completed about the first of December 1835, at an expense, including everything, of 3,900 dollars. About the time of the dedication of our house, there were some encouraging indications of a revival: but they seemed soon to pass away, like the cloud, that promises, but gives no rain. The way was not prepared for the spirit of God to work. We were considerably encouraged again by some hopeful appearances in the spring, and again our hopes were in a measure disappointed. Nothing especially encouraging appeared during the summer. Early in the month of September, the Lord seemed to draw nigh to us for a little time. One or two were hopefully converted, and two came out, and united with the church by baptism.

On the 11th of September, according to previous arrangements, we commenced a protracted meeting. In this meeting, which continued in all twelve days, we had the assistance of several neighboring ministers. The preaching, however, was mostly done by brother J. H. Walden, then of Burlington. It is proper to say also, in this place, that the labors of sisters, Walden and Cole, were highly useful among the females of the church, and especially among the mothers. To their exertions, we are indebted, in part, at least, for the existence of a flourishing *Maternal Association*. But to return to our meeting. A little before, and about the time of its commencement, several things occurred in the place, which threw an influence over the community very unlike that which seemed to pervade it, when our meeting commenced two years before.—Excepting a very few individuals, who were suffering anguish of spirit in view of the state of things, the spirit of the world seemed to reign in the minds of the people, both in and out of the church, more than at any period for months before. The exercises of our meeting, therefore, had progressed but a little, before it became painfully evident, that the spirit of worldliness must be expelled from many of our hearts, before we could see salvation flow to those without.—Sins, over which we had slept, were now brought to light by the searching operations of the Divine Spirit, and we were made to feel the awful guilt of backsliding from God. Such suffering, such anguish of spirit as now came upon many in the church, I had never witnessed before. Several were unable to rest for two or three nights. Some who attempted to pray, felt that they could not speak, but only sigh in secret, before an offended God. After some few days, however, the spirit of the world, and of stubborn unbelief in the church, began, in some measure to give way, and then salvation began to flow, and a goodly number were turned to the Lord. Nor did the work cease with the termination of the meeting. It continued to move on delightfully, and several who did not attend the meeting, have since been gathered into the fold of the Savior. On the last day of the protracted meeting, nine were baptized, and admitted to the church, together with one, who had been previously baptized, and was now reclaimed from a backslidden state. On the next Sabbath, fourteen more, were received into the church by baptism. Among this number, was a father, with one son, three daughters, and one son-in-law, who, it is hoped, will continue to the end, and be finally united before the throne of God in heaven. We have been favored with several delightful baptizing seasons since, and, it is expected, that others will soon follow the Savior in the impressive rite. The subjects of this work, are of different ages. A goodly number of them, are heads of families, whose children, we trust, will henceforth, be blessed with the influence of pious examples in their parents, and by their holy instruction, and believing prayers, be early led to Christ. The whole number added to the church by baptism during the revivals which have now been described, is about one hundred and seventy.

As the writer is now about to close his labors with this people, he earnestly requests the prayers of the friends of Jesus, that the dew of heavenly grace may continue to be distilled upon them; and that the beloved brother, M. D. Miller, who is to take his place, may be deeply imbued with the spirit of the Savior, and made a rich blessing to them.

H. W. C.

"YOUTH'S CABINET, Devoted to Liberty, Peace, Temperance, Purity and Truth." N. Southard, Editor, Boston, Mass.—has been received. Further notice next week.

A CHEERING LETTER, from brother Baldwin, dated:

Barnston, (L. C.) April 10, 1837.

Dear brother Murray: It may be gratifying to the readers of your useful paper, to hear of the work of the Lord in this region. The first of February last, Brother Mitchell, a Mr. Sabin, a Congregational minister from Stanstead, and myself commenced a protracted meeting in Barford, a newly settled town, lying east of Barnston. The meeting was held four days; and then continued about one week longer, every evening. God poured out his spirit; sinners were pricked in the heart and cried, what shall we do; and, as we hope, a goodly number believed on the Lord Jesus Christ. We then went to another neighborhood and there erected the standard of the cross:—and it was not in vain, for God was there to bless his word: and then to another place, in Barnston, where sinners were converted. These meetings were continued about five weeks. During the latter part of the time, Brother Powell came to my help, and we began to baptize those that believed. We have baptized 29, and expect more soon. The subjects of the work were those from the age of twelve years, up to the grey headed, including one family that were professed Universalists.

When I reflect on the condition of this people two years ago, at the time I first visited them; that there were then but two professed Christians in the place; that my first sermon to them was the first ever preached in the place; and that now almost every family has become a family of prayer, I am ready to exclaim, what hath God wrought! Truly, it was delightful to go down to the river which glides gently thro' this wilderness country that was a short time ago inhabited by beasts of prey, for the purpose of attending to the solemn ordinance of God's house. While there assembled, we felt that we were half raised to heaven. To God be all the glory, for his merciful kindness towards us.

The 29 that have been baptized, together with 4 more that had been baptized by the Free Will Baptists have all united with the church in Barnston; but will probably be recognized in a church by themselves, as soon as we can find a minister to take charge of them.

I am now laboring in a protracted meeting in Bolton, 30 miles from home. This is missionary ground. God is here, clothing his word with more than mortal energy, and sinners are bowing. When will some of our good ministers at the south catch the missionary spirit and come and thrust in the gospel sickle into this field, white already for the harvest? O! it is good to work for God! Although I feel my body to be almost exhausted by the labors of the past winter, as my time has been principally spent in protracted meetings, I would not exchange my condition for a palace. Come over and help us—come quickly! Even so. Amen.

JONATHAN BALDWIN.

For the Telegraph.
To the Inhabitants of Brandon and all others concerned.

Fellow Citizens: For various reasons, I deem it my duty now to address you. I cannot do it in so classical a style as some others might; but will endeavor to speak in such a manner that you will understand me. The recent transactions in this town relative to appropriating Inkeepers, have caused much controversy, and the opponents of temperance seem to claim a triumph. I will state the circumstances of the transactions, as near as I can, and leave the reader to judge how far the enemies of temperance have gained the victory, and how much honor should be attached to the victors.

The majority of the town authority viewing it to be wrong to traffic in an article so injurious to the peace and prosperity of mankind, as the article of intoxicating liquor, resolved that they would not appropriate any one (in the usual form) to keep a house of public entertainment, but would let the County Court act its own pleasure relative to the matter. The authority did not meet within fifteen days of the day on which town meeting was held; but when application was made (just before the rising of said Court,) the authority convened and signed an appropriation for four men as Inkeepers, with the following clause annexed:—"On condition they sell no intoxicating liquors, and not otherwise." The appropriation was presented to the Court. The Court said it had no right to restrict the selling of strong drink, (should it license any one,) but if the authority of this town could find any two persons that would pledge themselves to keep temperance houses, and would appropriate them, the Court would grant them license, and no others. Matthew W. Birchard said he would keep one, without any compensation, provided Lucius R. Barker would keep the other. Mr. Barker said he was poor, had to pay rent for his house, did not feel able to sustain the loss it would probably be to him, should he sell no liquor, &c. B. Davenport, Esq. told him if he would keep a good temperance house, one year, he would become obligated to pay him one hundred dollars towards his rent, gratis. Barker said he would see his friends before he gave him an answer. Barker did

not return. The next morning, which was Friday, April 21st, having learned that Barker probably would not keep a temperance house, I called on him and found he did not conclude to accept Davenport's offer. I then told him I was anxious to have the experiment tried, and if he would keep a good temperance house until his lease should expire, which would be on the 24th of March next, I would engage to pay the whole rent, which is at the rate of \$150 per year. He accepted the offer. We went to Davenport's office, and Davenport and myself gave a written bond to pay the rent, on condition he sold no intoxicating drinks, or furnished it to his customers.

M. W. Birchard and L. R. Barker then signed the following:

"To the Selectmen and civil authority of the town of Brandon. Gentlemen: The undersigned solicit your approbation for a license, as Inkeepers in said town, the year ensuing. And we hereby pledge ourselves, that we will sell no intoxicating liquors during said term, nor furnish it as a drink for our customers, (with the understanding that no other houses are licensed.)

Brandon, April 21st, 1837.

Signed, M. W. BIRCHARD,

L. R. BARKER.

The next day, the authority convened.—The pledge was presented, and the above two persons were approbated, and no others. The appropriation was handed to Mr. Birchard the same day it was given. The next Monday morning, (as I have been informed,) Mr. Barker accompanied by a friend, went to Judge Kittredge, then to Judge Williams, then to the Clerk of the Court, and procured a license for Barker and Birchard, and no others. The next day Barker's bar was filled with intoxicating liquors, Barker still holding the bond and myself holding the pledge. The reader will judge for himself as it regards the defeat &c.

JORDIAN HOLCOMB.

More on the general subject, next week.

ANTI-SLAVERY NOTICE.—The Treasurer of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society B. F. Haskell of Cornwall, requests us to ask, through the Telegraph, the several Agents in this State, to transmit to him an account of all the monies collected by them, giving dates when and of whom money is received.

This request is in pursuance of the following resolution, passed by the Vermont Society at its last annual meeting:

"Resolved, That the several Anti-Slavery agents be requested to keep a correct and minute account of all monies collected by them in this State, and furnish the Treasurer of the State Society with such account, also an account of all sums by them transmitted to the Treasurer of the American Society."

It is also desired that returns be made to the Treasurer, from the Book Depositories showing the number of books of various kinds on hand—the amount of money in deposit for books sold. This is in pursuance of a vote of the Executive Committee, at its late meeting in Middlebury.

The following form of a petition, we find in the Vermont Chronicle. The editors of the Chronicle understand it to have been prepared by a member of the last Legislature. It is more brief, and therefore more convenient, than the one we gave last week. The form of the petition is less important than the number and character of the signatures attached to it—provided the form asks for enough, which can be done in a very few words. No time should be lost. Let the work commence immediately. And in the general prayer let woman's voice be heard emphatically. Let her claim protection against the numberless, nameless ills inflicted on her by the atrocious traffic.

To the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to be convened in October 1837.

The undersigned, inhabitants of— appeal to you, as guardians of the public morals, and as the preservers of the public weal, and leg leave respectfully to represent. That we believe the vending of ardent spirits is demonstrated to be the cause of more crime, vice, pauperism and misery in our country, than are produced from any other source whatever; that the licensing the sale is conferring exclusive privileges upon a certain class of men, at the expense and great injury to all others; and that it is thus subverting the first principles of legislation by encouraging the cause of those very evils which it prohibits and condemns.

Statistics have been collected which show conclusively, that at least three-fourths of all the crime and pauperism in our land is produced directly through the influence of ardent spirits. This may be charged as the effect of the present license system; and the result is, that the vendor of ardent spirits is enabled to pursue a lucrative trade, at the expense of public morals, private rights, and individual happiness. The vendor is made rich by the traffic, while the community is loaded with burdensome taxes, to defray the expenses of criminal prosecutions, and to support the victims of intemperance.—We humbly represent, that we cannot view it otherwise than *unjust*, that we should thus be subjected to enormous taxation for the support of a privileged class, which is preying upon the vitals of community.

We would further represent that in our view a great part of the distress experienced last year, by the poorer class of community, from the extreme scarcity and high price of bread-stuffs is chargeable indirectly to the license system. The